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international review of the red cross



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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL
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THE RED CROSS

MISCELLANEOUS

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW
OF THE RED CROSS

December — No. 201

Resolutions of the XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross 507

Two new members of the International Committee 538

High Honour from the German Red Cross to the Director of the ITS 538

A new ICRC publication in Arabic 539

Signing of Protocols 539

External activities :

Africa — Latin America — Asia — Middle-East — Europe 540

United Nations Resolution on the development of international humanitarian law 548

. 550

International Review in 1978. 552

CONTENTS 1977 553

**REVUE INTERNATIONALE
DE LA CROIX-ROUGE**

**REVISTA INTERNACIONAL
DE LA CRUZ ROJA**

**EXTRACTS FROM
THE REVIEW**

GERMAN

**INTERNATIONAL
REVIEW OF
THE RED CROSS**

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The International Committee of the Red Cross assumes responsibility only for material over its own signature.

Resolutions of the XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross

I

Mission of the Red Cross

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

recognizing the great significance for the Red Cross of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Protocols additional to these Conventions,

stressing the attachment of the Red Cross to the fundamental principles adopted by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross (Vienna 1965),

1. *confirms* the dedication of the Red Cross movement to its fundamental mission of preventing and alleviating human suffering wherever it may be found; protecting life and health and ensuring respect for the human being; and affording impartially, without discrimination as to race, nationality, religious beliefs or political opinions, protection and assistance to those who need it, in the event of armed conflicts and other disasters,
2. *emphasizes* the extreme importance of the work carried out by National Societies within their medico-social programmes for the prevention of disease and the promotion of health, and in the encouragement of social responsibility and voluntary service among their members,
3. *considers* that the Red Cross, in respecting its principles and in developing its manifold activities, should play an essential part in

disseminating to the population, and especially to youth, the spirit of mutual understanding and friendship among all peoples, and thus promoting lasting peace.

II

Re-appraisal of the role of the Red Cross

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

expressing its deep appreciation to Mr. D. D. Tansley, Director of the Study on the Re-appraisal of the Role of the Red Cross, for the successful completion of his Report,

noting with satisfaction that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the League of Red Cross Societies (League) and the National Societies have given consideration to the comments and suggestions in the Study,

considering that the Study has greatly contributed to a process of re-evaluation, which should continue, to the benefit of the Red Cross,

urges the ICRC and the League

(a) to set up individually and jointly, procedures to identify those aspects of the Study which need further examination, and present them for consideration at appropriate Red Cross meetings;

(b) to report to the competent bodies on the actions taken and progress achieved;

invites all National Societies to continue the process of re-evaluation initiated by the Study and to implement the proposals arising from this process which could be of benefit to them.

III

The Geneva Conventions and the Protocols Additional

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

noting that the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed

Conflicts concluded its work on 10 June 1977 at Geneva, with the signature of the Final Act, to which are annexed the two Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, one relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts and the other to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts,

mindful of the interest which the International Conference of the Red Cross has always devoted to the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict,

1. *notes* that the objective of Resolution No. XIII of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross "Reaffirmation and Development of the laws and customs applicable in Armed Conflicts" and Resolution No. XIII of the XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross "Reaffirmation and Development of the laws and customs applicable in Armed Conflicts" has been achieved,
2. *expresses* satisfaction at the substantial development thus accomplished in international humanitarian law, and especially at the provisions intended to relieve the suffering caused by armed conflicts and to protect the civilian population against their evils,
3. *congratulates* the Swiss Government which convoked and organized the Diplomatic Conference, the governments which co-operated in drawing up these Protocols, the numerous experts, the National Societies and the ICRC which inspired and prepared the work,
4. *expresses* the wish that the Protocols be signed and ratified, or acceded to, as soon as possible, so that they become as universally accepted as the Geneva Conventions,
5. *expresses* satisfaction at the important role assigned by the Protocols to the Red Cross and, in particular, to the National Societies, and invites the ICRC, the League and the National Societies to take steps to carry out this role to the full,
6. *requests* all States which have not yet done so to accede to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to become parties to the Protocols,
7. *expresses* its deepest concern regarding the non-application, in certain cases, of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and urges all the High Contracting Parties to ensure respect for those Conventions in all circumstances,

8. *asks* the ICRC to report to the XXIVth International Conference of the Red Cross on signatures, ratifications and accessions to the Protocols.

IV

The Red Cross and famine

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that malnutrition and famine still prevail in many parts of the world and are a constant threat to human life, health and economic stability,

stressing that its fundamental principle of humanity necessitates Red Cross intervention,

recalling Resolution No. XII/1975 of the XXXIIIrd session of the Board of Governors of the League,

calls upon National Societies in famine-prone regions to include all feasible preventive measures in their current activities and disaster preparedness plans,

requests the Red Cross to collaborate more closely, especially in acute situations, with governments and intergovernmental organizations working in this field, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Disaster Relief Office,

appeals to governments to intensify their efforts to alleviate suffering in such catastrophes and urges the Red Cross to co-ordinate its activities more closely with those of governments.

V

Issue of visas to delegates appointed in connection with appeals for assistance in time of disaster

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

recalling that the Principles and Rules for Red Cross Disaster Relief, approved by the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross

(Istanbul, 1969), stress the need for rapid action in time of disaster, which necessitates careful and complete pre-disaster planning in National Societies and in the international bodies of the Red Cross,

noting that in Article 13 of the said Principles and Rules, National Societies are in particular responsible for obtaining travel facilities and the quick granting of visas for Red Cross personnel in relief operations,

observing that, in Resolution No XXV, the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross (Istanbul, 1969) “urges all governments which have not already done so to prepare and to pass the necessary legislation enabling immediate and adequate action to be taken, in conjunction with the Red Cross, along the lines of a pre-established plan based on the disaster relief rules adopted by this Conference”,

regretting that experience indicates that the obtaining of visas for disaster and relief delegates and teams remains a time-consuming procedure which often delays their departure,

urges National Societies to make representations to their governments, with a view to achieving an easing of governmental formalities for the entry of official League delegates or official national teams provided by other Societies in response to a League appeal,

recommends any National Society requesting assistance following a disaster to obtain from its government the assurance that the relief personnel sent out at the request of the League, whether official League delegates or teams made available by National Societies, will be given the advantage of simplified entry formalities, such as exemption from visa obligation, issue of visa at points of entry, or any other facility enabling this relief personnel to fulfil its mission without delay, while respecting local legislation; the Society launching the appeal shall inform the League of the measures taken by the government in this respect.

VI

Measures to expedite international relief

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering the important part played by the Red Cross in assistance to the victims of natural disasters and other emergency situations,

reaffirming the solidarity of National Red Cross Societies and their duty to help each other when one of them is struck by an emergency situation exceeding its resources,

recalling that the plight of victims to a large extent depends on the speed with which adequate help arrives,

noting that there are still too many obstacles and difficulties which slow down the movement of international relief supplies and relief personnel to the detriment of those in urgent need of assistance,

noting with satisfaction the joint League of Red Cross Societies-UNDRO study on these obstacles, and the resulting recommendations concerning the measures to be taken to overcome them and to speed up the movement of relief personnel and supplies,

taking into consideration Resolution No 2102 (LXIII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on 3 August 1977 at its 2084th plenary meeting,

supports the League-UNDRO recommendations as set out in the annex,

hopes that the United Nations General Assembly will adopt them,

urges National Societies, governments, inter-governmental bodies and non-governmental organisations concerned with relief operations to implement these recommendations to the fullest possible extent,

requests the League, in liaison with the ICRC, to continue in its endeavours with organisations engaged in disaster relief, and in particular UNDRO, with a view to surmounting the obstacles and difficulties in the way of the despatch of international relief and the movement of relief personnel.

ANNEX

RECOMMENDATIONS

Measures to expedite international relief

Recommendation A

It is recommended in accordance with paragraph 8 (b) of General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) that potential recipient Governments, if they have not already done so, designate one single national relief authority to co-ordinate all domestic relief activities; this authority will collaborate with appropriate government departments and with domestic and international relief agencies in defining and quantifying those relief items required from abroad.

Recommendation B

It is recommended that potential recipient Governments waive requirements for consular certificates of origin and invoices, with respect to relief consignments (as distinct from normal commercial imports), on condition that adequate documentation from recognised relief agencies accompany such consignments. Examples of such documentation are provided in the LICROSS Recommended Procedures for Packaging and Labelling or Marking Consignments of Supplies for International Disaster Relief Operations, UNICEF shipping lists, and similar documents from other recognised relief agencies.

Recommendation C

It is recommended that potential recipient Governments waive requirements for import and/or export licences, possibly through extending the scope of the Annex to the Convention of the Customs Co-operation Council (Provisions 3 to 28) to apply to relief shipments destined for any kind of disaster.

Recommendation D

It is recommended that potential recipient Governments waive—to the extent compatible with minimum standards of hygiene and animal protection—normal requirements regarding fumigation certificates and restrictions on food imports where these would impede the admission of relief essential for the protection of disaster victims.

Recommendation E

It is recommended that all Governments waive requirements for transit, entry and exit visas for relief personnel acting in their official capacity as representatives of internationally-recognised relief agencies. In this connexion, attention is drawn to resolution No 13 adopted by the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies at their 33rd Session, and Governments are urged to approve its adoption at the forthcoming 23rd International Conference of the Red Cross as well as to generalise its provisions so as to apply them to all relief personnel representing internationally-recognised relief agencies.

Recommendation F

It is recommended that all donors restrict their relief contributions to those high-priority relief needs identified by appropriate relief authorities and agencies with a view to more efficient utilisation of resources and more rapid fulfilment of essential relief needs.

Recommendation G

It is recommended that all Governments, inter-governmental agencies and non-governmental organisations concerned with relief operations undertake programmes to educate donors on the importance of avoiding contributions of non-essential items for relief purposes.

Recommendation H

It is recommended that all donors ensure that prompt notification is given to consignees of impending relief shipments; that they review procedures for consigning relief shipments; that they include detailed manifests with each consignment; and that they seek to secure prompt acknowledgement of arrival of the consignee. In this connexion, donors are encouraged to refer to the Recommended Procedures for Packaging and Labelling or Marking Consignments of Supplies for International Disaster Relief Operations, prepared by the League of Red Cross Societies.

Recommendation I

It is recommended that Governments of transit and recipient countries ensure that their customs authorities receive standing instructions to expedite processing of relief shipments in their custody. In this connexion, Governments are urged to consider acceding to Annex F.5 concerning Urgent Consignments adopted in Brussels in 1976 as an annex to the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures adopted by the Customs Co-operation Council at Kyoto (1973).

Recommendation J

It is recommended that all Governments authorise their national airlines—whether members of IATA or not—to accord free transportation or, if this is not possible, transportation at minimal rates to relief consignments and relief personnel wherever reasonably possible. Potential recipient Governments in particular should instruct their national airlines to accord such treatment to incoming relief personnel and relief shipments, even to the extent of deferring transport of regular passenger and commercial cargo.

Recommendation K

It is recommended that all Governments relax limitations imposed on carriers not possessing traffic rights where this action would facilitate the travel of relief personnel or the transport of relief supplies and equipment.

Recommendation L

It is recommended that all Governments explore the possibility of according overflight permission and landing rights for aircraft transporting international relief at the outset of disaster emergency operations. It would be desirable for such authorisations to be valid for the duration of the emergency relief phase, thereby obviating the need for subsequent time-consuming *ad hoc* overflight and landing requests.

Recommendation M

It is recommended that potential recipient Governments take advance measures to authorise recognised relief agency personnel to have access to all available telex, cable, wire, telephone and radio facilities, as disaster relief circumstances require, for their internal and external communications.

VII

Dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts and of the fundamental principles of the Red Cross

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts is one of the vital conditions for its observance,

considering further that the dissemination of Red Cross ideals should not be limited to the Geneva Conventions but should also cover the

Red Cross fundamental principles and be included within the broad concept of man's responsibilities to man, being of the opinion that dissemination cannot be dissociated from the propagation of a spirit of peace and should never make war appear "acceptable",

mindful of the resolutions on the dissemination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions, adopted by previous International Conferences of the Red Cross, and especially Resolution No XII of the XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross (Teheran, 1973),

noting with satisfaction Resolution No 21/77 on the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts, adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts,

bearing in mind that the new Constitution of the League of Red Cross Societies lays down that it is a function of the League to assist the International Committee of the Red Cross in the promotion and development of international humanitarian law and to collaborate with it in the dissemination of knowledge of that law and of the fundamental principles of the Red Cross among the National Societies,

taking note with interest of the report submitted by the Polish Red Cross and the ICRC on the First European Red Cross Seminar on the dissemination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions (Warsaw, March 1977) and of its conclusions, and of various projects drawn up by the ICRC, in co-operation with several National Societies and specialized institutions in all parts of the world,

1. *congratulates* the ICRC on its action to promote the dissemination of international humanitarian law throughout the world and to improve the methods of dissemination, in agreement with various National Societies and the League,
2. *invites* National Societies to intensify their efforts, in collaboration with their governments, for the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law and of its principles as widely as possible among the population and especially among youth,
3. *requests* the ICRC and the League to lay down guidelines for their co-operation in the sphere of dissemination in order to give more

effective help to National Societies in drawing up programmes of activities concerning the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law and the training of national officers in this field,

4. *recognizes* the role of UNESCO in the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law and invites the ICRC and the League to intensify their collaboration with UNESCO with a view in particular to the award of training fellowships at specialized institutes,

5. *expresses* the wish that governments and National Societies continue the existing practice of informing the ICRC periodically of their dissemination efforts and invites the ICRC to submit to the XXIVth International Conference, a report on the dissemination of international humanitarian law, in conformity with Resolution No XII of the XXIIInd International Conference (Teheran, 1973).

VIII

Taking of hostages

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

concerned by the increase in hostage-taking in the world,

alarmed by the suffering inflicted on the hostages involved in these acts and on their families,

1. *condemns* the taking of hostages,
2. *urges* all governments to take the necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of such acts.

IX

Red Cross emergency radiocommunications

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

taking note with satisfaction of the considerable developments in the Red Cross emergency radiocommunications network,

stressing that in emergency situations the Red Cross must have at its command, direct, independent and speedy communications for its action for the victims,

thanks the national and international administrations which have granted the Red Cross many facilities in this field,

requests the World Administrative Radiocommunications Conference, to be held at Geneva in 1979, to take a constructive approach to all practical measures which might make this emergency network still more effective, in particular by according additional frequencies.

X

Application of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 in the occupied territories in the Middle East

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

having considered the Report of the ICRC on its activities from 1973 to 1976, its Annual Report for 1976, and the provisional Report on its activities from 1st January to 30th June 1977,

deeply concerned about the continued refusal of the Occupying Power to acknowledge and comply with its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war,

deeply disturbed by the policies and practices contrary to Article 49, paragraph 6, of the Fourth Geneva Convention, affecting the Arab civilian population in the occupied territories in the Middle East,

recalling Resolution No III of the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross on the implementation of the Fourth Geneva Convention and the action taken by the ICRC in pursuance of that Resolution,

conscious of the fact that the Parties to the Geneva Conventions have undertaken, not only to respect, but also to ensure respect for the Conventions in all circumstances,

1. *expresses* once more its deep concern for the situation of the Arab civilian population of the occupied territories in the Middle East,

2. *reaffirms* the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention to the occupied territories in the Middle East,
3. *calls* upon the Occupying Power to acknowledge and comply with its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention, and to this effect cease forthwith all policies and practices in violation of Article 47 of the Fourth Geneva Convention,
4. *expresses* its appreciation to the ICRC and its delegates in the Middle East for their continuous efforts in that region.

XI

Misuse of the emblem of the Red Cross

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

having considered the difficulties arising in several countries by the misuse of the emblem of the red cross, red crescent, red lion and sun by numerous unauthorized persons, private enterprises and organizations,

recalling the provisions of the First Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 restricting the use of the emblem, by which the States Parties to this Convention have undertaken to take necessary measures for the prevention and repression at all times of the misuse of the emblem,

invites the governments of States Parties to the Geneva Convention to enforce effectively the existing national legislation repressing the abuses of the emblem of the red cross, red crescent, red lion and sun, to enact such legislation wherever it does not exist at present and to provide for punishment by way of adequate sentences for offenders,

takes note with satisfaction of the steps undertaken by the ICRC in this field with National Societies and invites it to continue its efforts in conjunction with those governments wherever necessary,

invites the National Societies to assist their own governments in fulfilling their obligations in this respect and to support the efforts of the ICRC to that end.

XII

Weapons of mass destruction

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

recalling that, in compliance with the fundamental principle of humanity adopted by the XXth International Conference (Vienna, 1965), the International Red Cross is called upon to carry out its humanitarian mission aimed at protecting the life and health of man, to prevent and alleviate suffering and contribute to a lasting peace throughout the world,

confirming the resolutions promoting peace and condemning the arms race, in particular Resolutions Nos XXIV, XVIII, XVIII, XXVIII and XIV, respectively adopted by the XVIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXth and XXIst International Conferences of the Red Cross,

expressing its deep concern about the dangers threatening universal peace and security, the life and health of man as a result of the existence and the development of weapons of mass destruction,

noting that these weapons are in contradiction to the aspirations of all men of good will for the further relaxation of international tension and the establishment of a lasting peace in the world,

invites all governments to take urgent measures to reach agreement on the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction,

invites the ICRC to pursue its efforts to contribute to ensuring the better protection of the civilian population, in particular by paying special attention to the need for protecting it from the sufferings resulting from the use of weapons of mass destruction,

asks National Societies to reinforce their co-operation with their governments with a view to solving this problem in good time and calls on all governments to support the efforts of the International Red Cross in this field.

XIII

Commission for the financing of the ICRC

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

noting with satisfaction the work done by the Commission for the financing of the ICRC,

noting further that thanks to the joint efforts of the Commission and the International Committee the contributions of National Societies have appreciably risen during the course of the past four years,

renews the term of office of the Commission with its present membership,

invites National Societies to continue and to increase their efforts to contribute, through their financial participation, to the discharge of the ever-increasing activities of the ICRC,

reiterates its appeal to all governments signatories to the Geneva Conventions to give their systematic and more substantial support to the regular financing of the ICRC,

expresses the hope that the governments and National Societies which have not yet contributed to the ICRC budget will from now on give it their financial support, even if they are only able to contribute by a token payment.

XIV

Torture

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

alarmed by the recrudescence of torture in the world,

aware that torture is forbidden by numerous national and international provisions and that it violates basic human rights, debases human dignity and degrades the torturers as well as their victims,

considering that torture offends the conscience of mankind and, by the hatred which it arouses, is a threat to peaceful relations between peoples and to peace and security,

mindful of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the United Nations Declaration of 9 December 1975 on the Protection of all Persons from being Subjected to Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,

reaffirming that torture is contrary to the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and considering that its elimination is essential for the observance of those principles,

bearing in mind the need to make known and ensure respect for those provisions in the Geneva Conventions and their Protocols additional which prohibit torture and for those resolutions of the International Conference of the Red Cross which condemn inhuman and degrading treatment:

1. *condemns* all forms of torture,
2. *urges* governments and appropriate international organizations to ensure application of the international instruments and laws forbidding torture and to do their utmost to eliminate its practice,
3. *invites* the Red Cross organizations to co-operate in the realization of this objective.

XV

Joint effort of National Societies and governments for improving health and social well-being

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

reaffirming respect for the cultural, religious, and moral customs and beliefs of all peoples of the world, particularly in relation to the dignity of the individual and the right to life,

realising that if the population growth of the world continues at its present rate, new problems may arise for socio-economic development,

confirming the views expressed by the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, and other agencies that immediate action is needed to ensure the health and well-being of the human race for a peaceful existence in the future,

recalling that Resolution No XVI of the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross (Teheran, 1973) noted that National Societies act as auxiliaries to public authorities and that their mission is to co-operate in the fields of health and social development at all levels of the community, and recommended that governments take Red Cross experience into account when drawing up national development plans, thereby ensuring co-ordinated efforts and positive results for all concerned,

recognizing the importance of health education and primary health care for the protection and promotion of health in the developing world,

and specially in rural areas and urban areas which lack such facilities, thus contributing to the preservation of peace,

observing that the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies at its XXXIIIrd session (Geneva, 1975) decided that the League should strengthen its co-operation with the World Health Organization in its efforts to protect and promote the health of the people of the world,

noting that a World Congress on Primary Health Care will be held in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1978 under the auspices of the Soviet Government and the World Health Organization,

desiring that the people of every nation benefit now and in the future from the services of the Red Cross, especially in the fields of health and social welfare, and in particular by actions that contribute to the promotion and development of peace,

appeals to governments to intensify their programmes:

- (a) to provide health education aimed at reducing infant and child mortality,
- (b) to expand and broaden health education opportunities, especially mother and child care for women,
- (c) to provide primary health care,
- (d) to make opportunities available to increase the vocational skills and the earning opportunities of low-income groups, and
- (e) to raise the status of women socially and economically by providing opportunities for learning and for leadership,

urges National Societies to participate with their governments in these programmes in conformity with recognised Red Cross aims,

expresses the hope that these joint efforts will assist in protecting man now and in the future from the sufferings inherent in overpopulation of the world thus serving as a factor in world peace by aiding in establishing conditions conducive to peace.

XVI

The Red Cross and blood transfusion

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

recognizing with satisfaction the significant growth of Red Cross Blood Transfusion Services in the previous four years,

believing that such blood services increasingly demonstrate the humanitarian principles inherent in the non-remunerated donation of blood as urged by Resolution No XVIII of the XXIInd International Conference, and as endorsed by the 28th World Health Assembly,

taking note of the gratifying actions by other international organizations to affirm support of programmes for voluntary, non-profit blood donation,

recognizing, in particular, the expertise available to National Societies through the International Group of Red Cross Blood Transfusion Experts,

desires to amplify its previously expressed request to governments and National Societies that they develop national blood services based on voluntary participation by their people, and accordingly,

adopts the following principles and rules that should govern the provision of human blood, its components and derivatives based on those elaborated by the International Group of Red Cross Blood Transfusion Experts:

1. The safe, comprehensive and effective supply of blood, its components and derivatives is a community responsibility. It depends on the absence of any financial motive on the part of the donor and of the organizations responsible for the procedures involved in processing and administration, so that high quality service is provided at the lowest possible cost to the community. The donor should be assured that his donation will be given to patients as a service to the public with no financial gain to any party.
2. The provision of blood and blood products is essentially humanitarian in nature. All organizations providing these services have this obligation to the communities that support their operations.
3. Blood transfusion services should be organized on a national basis and should be regulated by the national health authorities.
4. In order to protect the health of both the donor and recipient, the highest medical and ethical standards should be observed in the collection, processing and distribution of blood.
5. Human blood and blood products should be provided to meet world health needs with maximum efficiency. Minimum waste, optimal quality and adequate availability are essential characteristics of blood transfusion services.

XVII

The Red Cross, health and social welfare

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that according to the Red Cross basic principle of humanity, “the purpose of the Red Cross is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being”,

noting that the health and social welfare activities constitute the “raison d’être” of most of the National Societies both in normal circumstances and in time of disaster,

considering that although the “Final Report—An Agenda for Red Cross” devotes insufficient attention to these fields, it nevertheless contains observations arising from all sections of the Agenda that may apply to the health and social welfare policy of National Societies,

basing itself, moreover, on Resolution No 5/75 of the XXXIIIrd session of the Board of Governors to the effect that the League and the National Societies should attach greater importance to medical and social activities in rural areas and in urban districts which lack these facilities,

recommends that

1. National Societies embark on genuine evaluation of their activities in the field of health and social welfare in the light of the remarks and recommendations made in the “Final Report—An Agenda for Red Cross”,
2. National Societies improve their planning processes, determine their objectives and priorities based on needs, their methods of recruitment of leaders and of volunteers, and their training,
3. at national and international level the greatest attention be paid to community work, owing to which activity develops from within, according to the needs felt by the people concerned,
4. the professionals and the volunteers be given full recognition both at national and international level, so that their skills and knowledge be adequately mobilised in the planning and implementation of all humanitarian and development activities,

XVIII

Red Cross Teaching Guide

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that in carrying out its educational task the Red Cross should be constantly concerned to find new ways of making more widely known its message of humanity, understanding and peace,

noting with interest the *Red Cross Teaching Guide* prepared jointly by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies in consultation with National Societies, mainly for the use of school teachers,

welcomes this effective implementation of Resolution No XII of the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross (Teheran, 1973) recommending that the teaching on humanitarian subjects dispensed by governments and National Societies be intensified,

urges the appropriate authorities to support their respective National Society's efforts to disseminate the *Teaching Guide*,

calls upon the League and the ICRC to help National Societies to make the *Teaching Guide* a success, in particular by

- (a) assisting with the training of persons responsible for disseminating the *Teaching Guide* in their respective countries,
- (b) co-operating with National Societies and with the competent authorities in adapting the *Teaching Guide* to the sections of the population to be reached.

XIX

The Red Cross and Youth

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

having considered the current aspects of Red Cross and of Youth,

reaffirms that to educate young people in international understanding, co-operation and peace, to make them aware of and able to prevent the problems arising from the many forms of human suffering and to

make them responsive to the need to respect and to promote humanitarian principles everywhere and at all times, is one of the fundamental responsibilities of the Red Cross,

reaffirms also that to enable youth to participate fully in the activities of the National Society is a vital need for Red Cross development,

encourages National Societies and the League in collaboration with the ICRC,

- (a) to improve leadership training, in order to ensure the greater development of their Youth Sections,
- (b) to continue their efforts to motivate the greatest number of young people to become active members of the Red Cross by providing them with opportunities to participate fully at all levels of activity and in decision-making,
- (c) to promote on a larger scale opportunities for their youth groups and leaders to exchange ideas and experiences, at the international level,
- (d) and to intensify their educational programmes for children, adolescents and young adults, whether they attend school or not,

appeals to the appropriate authorities to support the National Societies in this endeavour.

XX

Promoting the image of the Red Cross worldwide

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

having examined the document entitled “The ICRC, the League and the Tansley Report” with special reference to the chapter on Information,

takes note that joint action by the League and the ICRC to promote the image of the Red Cross has continued to develop and will be further consolidated in the future,

approves the joint proposal set out in the Information chapter of the above-mentioned document,

welcomes the intention of the two Institutions to bring together their strength and resources in order to create a common audio-visual centre,

calls upon the ICRC and the League to undertake a joint study and to report back to the XXIVth International Conference of the Red Cross on the most effective ways of translating into Information and Public Relations terms the “concept of International Red Cross” so as to develop its better understanding among the general public. An interim report will be presented to the next Council of Delegates,

considers it imperative to reaffirm Resolution No IX of the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross (Teheran, 1973) on the promotion of the image of the Red Cross in the world,

encourages National Societies to pursue their efforts to implement the provisions of Resolution No IX, especially those relating to educating the public towards a better understanding of the principles and action of the Red Cross and urges them to develop their potential in Information and Public Relations upon which their programme and activity resources depend,

urges the League and the ICRC to support the efforts of National Societies in the field of Public Relations and Information and to encourage exchange between Societies in particular by developing contacts between their Public Relations and Information Officers,

expresses the wish that governments and all other public and private bodies facilitate the mission of the Red Cross by continuing to provide access to those information media which, due to their multiplying effect, will enable it to make its action and its needs better known to the public.

XXI

Environment

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

recalling that the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross (Teheran, 1973) made a declaration in its Resolution No XVII to the effect that the Red Cross is directly concerned with the problem of the environment, in so far as the physical and mental health of man is largely conditioned by his environment,

having noted the report of the League of Red Cross Societies on *the Red Cross and the Protection of the Environment*,

recognizing that the majority of the world's population lives in an unfavourable environment due to poverty and that its health is exposed to dangers due to lack of basic health facilities, on the one hand, and to dangers of all types of pollution, on the other,

noting that both the protection and improvement of environment are in part an educational problem and that youth is or should be, therefore, not only the most closely involved, but can also be the best instrument as a means of Red Cross action,

recommends that National Societies, in developing their traditional activities, ensure that future plans include public health and environmental education and training of personnel wherever these measures have not been taken, or supplement existing programmes, in close co-operation with governmental and non-governmental organizations working for the same objectives,

requests the League, through its specialised Commission and its Secretariat,

(a) to develop the studies it has already undertaken,

(b) to encourage an exchange of experiences between National Societies,

(c) to promote close bonds with all those organisations which are concerned with the environment,

invites governmental and non-governmental organizations to recognise the actual and potential value of Red Cross volunteers in this respect and to give such volunteers their full support,

appeals to Governments to intensify their efforts to develop and, where necessary, to establish national laws on environment,

urges Governments to encourage increased Red Cross participation in local and national plans aimed at creating an environment permitting improved living conditions for the benefit of present and future generations.

XXII

International Year of the Child

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that the XXXIst General Assembly of the United Nations, in its Resolution A/31/169 of 21 December 1976, decided to proclaim the

year 1979 the International Year of the Child, to invite non-governmental organizations to take an active part in that Year and to contribute to the achievement of the objectives thereof,

noting with satisfaction that the League of Red Cross Societies has been nominated as a member of the Co-ordinating Group of the Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations/International Year of the Child (NGO/IYC),

convinced that the general objective of the International Year of the Child, that is to say the promotion of child welfare nationally and internationally, is consistent with the humanitarian Red Cross aim of promoting health and well-being,

concerned that, despite the efforts of many National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies and those of other organizations, millions of children throughout the world are still lacking the basic necessities of health, food and education, while very many others, such as the physically and mentally handicapped, the children of migrants, or refugee children, need special attention which is in many cases not available,

invites the League to participate in the International Year of the Child,

recommends that

1. arrangements be made at every level to ensure this participation,
2. the League Secretariat co-operate to a greater extent internationally with UNICEF which is responsible for implementing the UN General Assembly Resolution A/31/169,
3. Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies contribute to the work of the National Commissions which governments have been requested to set up with a view to devising long-term programmes for the benefit of children,
4. where such Commissions do not exist, the National Societies consider the possibility of causing a joint plan of action to be formulated for the purpose of alerting the authorities and public opinion to the needs of children with a view to the drawing up of long-term programmes, and even to the enactment of laws, adapted to those needs,

5. the League Secretariat help National Societies establish long-term programmes for child welfare with emphasis on the priority needs for underprivileged and handicapped children,
6. the League Secretariat assist the National Societies, and particularly their Youth Sections, to participate in the International Year of the Child.

Decisions of the XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross

I

Application and amendment of the Principles and Rules for Red Cross Disaster Relief

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross,

recognizing that the effectiveness and success of any Red Cross relief operation will depend upon strict application of all the Principles and Rules approved in Istanbul in 1969 and revised in Teheran in 1973 by the XXIst and XXIIInd International Conferences of the Red Cross respectively,

urges all National Societies strictly to abide by these Principles and Rules,

decides to add to the said Principles and Rules a new article, 24A, and to amend articles 15, 19 and 26 as follows:

Article 15 — Request for Assistance and Appeal (new version).

Any request from a National Society of a stricken country for international assistance shall be addressed to the League. Such a request must contain all available information on the general situation, the number of persons to be helped and the nature and quantities of relief supplies needed *in order of priority by the National Society to carry out its specific responsibilities.*

(Second and third paragraphs remain unchanged.)

Article 19 — League Liaison Officer (new version).

When a National Society *is in receipt* of international assistance, the League will assign to this National Society a liaison officer or a team of delegates, whose name or names will be communicated to it as rapidly as possible and whose number will depend on the magnitude of the disaster.

(Second, third and fourth paragraphs remain unchanged.)

Article 24A — Donating supplies whilst receiving assistance (new article)

A National Society in receipt of international assistance needed in its own country shall not contribute assistance of a similar nature to a sister Society without the prior authorisation of the League.

Article 26 — Relief Surplus (new version)

Goods or funds remaining on hand after the termination of a relief action shall not be used or expended except pursuant to an agreement between the National Society of the stricken country and the League after consultation by the League with the donor Societies concerned. Such an agreement might include the return of the goods or the funds to the donor Societies.

II

Appointment of Members to the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross elects the following persons to membership of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross until the next International Conference: Mr. Ahmad Abu-Goura (Jordan), Mr. Rito Alcantara (Senegal), Mr. Werner Ludwig (German Democratic Republic), Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh (United Kingdom) and Mr. Kai J. Warras (Finland).

III

Place and Date of the Twenty-fourth International Conference of the Red Cross

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross directs the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross to decide upon the place and date of the XXIVth International Conference of the Red Cross. National Societies prepared to host the Conference are requested to send their offers to the Standing Commission by 30 April 1978.

IV

Thanks

The XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross

presents its respectful thanks to Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, for having granted his high patronage, for having honoured the opening meeting with his presence and for having made an eloquent speech, and also to Mrs. Ceausescu for her presence at his side,

expresses its gratitude to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania for its assistance to the Romanian Red Cross with the preparations for and the running of the Conference,

thanks the town of Bucharest and the Romanian people for the friendly welcome extended to all the delegates,

conveys its most sincere gratitude to General Burada, the President of the host Society, for having presided its debates with kindly authority, as well as to the Romanian Red Cross and all its volunteers, not forgetting the League and ICRC personnel, who contributed devotedly to the smooth unfolding of the deliberations,

expresses to all the representatives of the Romanian press, radio and television, and to the foreign news agencies who covered the Conference its sincere appreciation of their efforts in making its deliberations and results known to the world.

Decisions of the Council of Delegates

1

The Red Cross and Peace

The Council of Delegates,

having taken note of the report by the Working Group constituted pursuant to point 4 of Resolution 2 (1975),

noting with satisfaction that the Group reached a consensus on ways to meet the comments contained in the League report on the World Red Cross Conference on Peace and in Annex 6 of that report,

approves the proposals of the Working Group intended to define the meaning of the recommendations in the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace which were the subject of such comments,

considers the interpretations so approved to be an integral part of the Programme of Action,

asks the League, therefore, to include the interpretations of the Working Group in its report on the World Red Cross Conference on Peace,

considers that the implementation by the Red Cross Institutions of the Programme of Action should fully respect the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and take the aforesaid interpretations into account,

considers that the Working Group has thus fulfilled its mandate, and thanks it for its services.

2

Commission on the Red Cross and Peace

The Council of Delegates,

recollecting that the Board of Governors at its XXXIIIrd Session, by Resolution No 20 of 1975, entrusted the Chairman of the Board of

Governors to form a body, the task of which would be to follow the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace, and to propose to the appropriate bodies of the League and to National Societies measures for the implementation of the tasks deriving from that Programme,

having in view that a Commission on the Red Cross and Peace was formed, that it has worked successfully and has submitted a report to the XXXIVth Session of the Board of Governors,

considering that it is essential to continue to follow up the implementation of the Programme of Action, taking into account the relevant points of view expressed at the World Red Cross Conference on Peace in Belgrade in 1975,

decides to establish a Commission on the Red Cross and Peace, on the lines of the Commission mentioned in paragraph two, to continue the work of that body until the next meeting of the Council of Delegates,

decides that this Commission shall follow the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a factor of Peace, by studying the activities of the Red Cross in terms of their contribution to Peace and by proposing to the appropriate bodies of the League, of the National Societies and to the ICRC measures for the realisation of the objectives and tasks deriving from that Programme.

3

Emblem

The Council of Delegates,

seeing that the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts has not changed the legal situation relating to the emblem, created in 1929 and confirmed in 1949,

considering that the question of emblem unity is still very important for the Red Cross movement and calls for thorough examination by National Societies, the ICRC and the League,

considering further that such an examination requires extensive consultations and prolonged study,

constitutes a working group to study all questions relating to the emblem and to report to the XXIVth International Conference of the Red Cross,

decides that this working group will adopt its recommendations by consensus and will consist of the ICRC, the League, the Henry Dunant Institute and the National Societies of the following countries: Iran, Malaysia, Niger, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, USA, USSR.

4

Approval of Accounts

The Council of Delegates,

approves the accounts of the Augusta Fund, the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund and the Empress Shôken Fund.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Two new members of the International Committee

At its November meeting, the International Committee of the Red Cross elected two new members: Dr. Athos Gallino and Mr. Robert Kohler.

Dr. Athos Gallino, born in Biasca (Ticino) in 1920, went to school in Lugano, obtained his doctor's degree in medicine at Basle University, and attended specialization courses in Rome and Basle. He is at present department head at Bellinzona Hospital, President of the Swiss Society of Gynaecology, and former President of the "Ligue suisse contre le cancer". Dr. Gallino is also the mayor of Bellinzona.

Mr. Robert Kohler, born in 1919, is a citizen of Basle and of the canton of Aargau. He studied modern languages and political economy at the Universities of Geneva and of Berne. His doctorate's thesis, presented at Berne University, was on a subject dealing with social, political and economic problems. Mr. Kohler is managing director of Coop Suisse, a consumers' co-operative with which he started his business career in 1947.

The ICRC is happy that it can count upon the collaboration and experience of these two newly-elected members.

High Honour from the German Red Cross to the Director of the ITS

The German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany awarded Mr. Albert de Cocatrix, Director since 1970 of the International Tracing Service, Arolsen, its Medal of Merit, in recognition of his many years of service. The Society's President, Mr. W. Bargatzky, presented the medal to Mr. de Cocatrix at the ITS on 11 November.

A new ICRC publication in Arabic

The ICRC has just produced an Arabic version of "The Doctor in the Geneva Conventions of 1949"¹. This had previously been published in English, French, German and Spanish, and is now one more of the long list of ICRC publications in Arabic.

The purpose of this study is to explain in as simple a manner as possible the various rules of the Geneva Conventions which concern medical personnel in general and doctors in particular. Civilian, as well as military doctors will readily find succinct replies to questions which might daily confront them in the exercise of their profession in time of conflict.

After a number of essential definitions, the author examines some general principles of overriding importance in the four Conventions. He then considers the duties incumbent specifically on medical personnel in time of peace and leads up to the rules which apply during hostilities. Next some special problems are discussed, such as "hospital and safety zones and localities", "Mixed Medical Commissions", and the repression of abuses and infringements.

Signing of Protocols

The Protocols adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 8 June 1977 were opened for signature at Berne, on 12 December 1977 for a period of twelve months, in accordance with their provisions.

On that date, at a ceremony presided by the Swiss Federal Councillor, Mr. Pierre Graber, who was also the Chairman of the Diplomatic Conference, the two Protocols were signed by the plenipotentiaries of forty-four States, including the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In addition, two countries (the Philippines and Viet Nam) signed Protocol I.

¹ Ed. ICRC, Geneva, 1977, 82 pp. (Sw.fr. 8.—)

*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***Africa****Rhodesia/Zimbabwe**

On 28 November, an ICRC team composed of five delegates and a doctor began a series of visits to eight prisons containing some 900 administrative detainees.

During the last fortnight in November, the medical delegate and an ICRC nurse made a round of visits in the Mtoko and Mudzi districts and also in Manicaland and Matabeleland. The programme of socio-medical aid planned by the ICRC meets growing needs. It includes increased assistance to mission hospitals and rural dispensaries, to which it is providing medicines, medical material, and concentrated food-stuffs. The ICRC is also giving financial assistance to the African personnel of some dispensaries which are inaccessible because of the prevailing insecurity in their vicinity and which no longer receive money from the authorities. Only the ICRC is providing this type of aid.

In addition, Red Cross volunteers trained at the Westwood Training Centre at Salisbury are being heartily welcomed in villages where first aid stations have been set up. A second group of some thirty young people are taking the training course, and the demand from the field for their help encourages the Red Cross to persevere in this effort.

Latin America**Mission by delegate general**

From 8 November to 3 December, Mr. Serge Nessi, ICRC delegate general for Latin America, carried out a mission in Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

In *Chile*, Mr. Nessi and the ICRC delegation made an overall study of the problems to be dealt with by the projected delegation programme of activities in 1978. As an instance of its close co-operation with the Chilean Red Cross, the ICRC delegation also had a working session with the executive board of the National Society.

Argentina constituted the major element in the delegate general's mission. Mr. Nessi had a series of talks in Buenos Aires with government officials and with representatives of the National Red Cross. He met Admiral Emilio Massera and General Orlando Agosti, members of the military junta, the Secretary General of the Presidency, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior, and other high officials in these ministries. These talks dealt with the continuation of the ICRC's protection and assistance in Argentina, the first phase of which took place from January to April 1977. The Argentinian authorities assured Mr. Nessi that the ICRC could resume its visits to places of detention in accordance with customary procedure as from mid-December 1977. The possibilities for co-operation between the National Society and the ICRC were discussed.

In *Uruguay*, during a brief visit, Mr. Nessi had talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the leaders of the Uruguayan Red Cross. The talks dealt mainly with the possible resumption of ICRC activities in Uruguay. New discussions are planned for the near future.

In *Brazil*, the delegate general met leaders of the National Society, with whom he discussed the possibility of resuming ICRC activities early in 1978.

Mexico

From 4 to 26 November, Mr. Raymond Chevalley, ICRC regional delegate for Central America and the Carribean, was in Mexico. He visited seven places of detention in various parts of the country and saw a total of 151 detainees, held for reasons of a political nature.

During his visit, Mr. Chevalley had talks with leaders of the National Society and with government authorities.

Bolivia

From 4 to 23 November, Mr. Leonard Isler, ICRC regional delegate for the Andean countries, accompanied by Dr. Corthay, visited five places of detention having 56 detainees who were held for reasons of a political nature. The ICRC delegates distributed relief valued at \$1,650 in these places of detention.

Chile

In November, ICRC delegates and doctors continued their work of protection and assistance for detainees. They visited 114 detainees in six prisons and distributed relief amounting to 2,153 dollars. The relief action for needy persons, including many families of detainees, also continued in Santiago and in the provinces, totalizing 13,642 dollars.

Asia

Indonesia

A team of ICRC delegates on 30 November completed discussions in Jakarta with the Indonesian authorities concerning the program of a new series of visits by the ICRC to detainee camps in Indonesia. Prior to these discussions the conditions under which the visits will take place had been negotiated between the ICRC and Indonesia. These negotiations had become necessary as some difficulties had arisen during the visits to detainee camps in January-February this year and as the ICRC had to take note of negative reactions by the Indonesian authorities regarding information published in the ICRC bulletin of 4 May 1977. All misunderstandings have now been cleared up and the ICRC is preparing a new series of visits which is scheduled to start at the beginning of next year.

Thailand

In a ceremony at the headquarters of the Thailand Red Cross at Bangkok, in mid-November, ICRC delegates gave two heavy-duty vehicles to the National Society for the use of local sections at Aranyaprathet and Ubol in work of assistance to refugees.

While expressing its gratitude for the vehicles, the Thailand Red Cross also voiced its appreciation for a gift of 50 tons of powdered milk from the European Economic Community (EEC) which was passed on by the ICRC for use in the National Society assistance programmes.

The ICRC delegates in Thailand continued during November, as in the preceding months, their rounds of visits. From 8 to 22 November, they were in the northern and eastern parts of the country where they visited, in 54 police stations, 654 persons who were being held for illegal entry into the country. They also visited the transit camp of Nong Khai where they saw 688 refugees. Relief was distributed in the places of detention visited, to a value of more than 8,000 Swiss francs.

India

Following the cyclone which devastated an extensive area in the south-eastern region of India, the ICRC offered, through the League of Red Cross Societies, its assistance in the field of radiocommunications to the Indian Red Cross, which is now carrying out a large-scale emergency relief action in the stricken zone.

The ICRC sent to New Delhi a radio operator and three complete RF stations including antennas, generators and accessories. One of the stations has been set up at the headquarters of the Indian Red Cross and the other two in the disaster-stricken area near Vijayawada, about 1,500 kilometres from the capital. After setting up the system, which began operating early in December, the radio operator will remain for two or three weeks to teach relief workers of the National Society how to use it.

The radio network which has been set up will in this fashion go a long way to solving a good number of problems hampering communications between the disaster-stricken area and Indian Red Cross headquarters and will make it easier to organize rescue and relief operations.

Nepal

From 13 to 24 November 1977, Mr. Dominique Borel, the ICRC's regional delegate for the Asian sub-continent, was in Nepal. In Kathmandu he had talks with leaders of the Nepal Red Cross, with senior officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice and Education and other Nepalese authorities. One of the main subjects discussed was the dissemination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions and Red Cross principles among young people and members of the armed forces.

Mr. Borel handed over to the Ghorka Branch of the National Society one hundred first aid kits, which will be presented to first aiders obtaining their first aid certificate after passing their tests.

Middle East**ICRC mission in Israel**

A mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross, composed of Mr. Richard Pestalozzi, Special Assistant to the President of the

ICRC, and Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocké, Director of the ICRC Operations Department, returned to Geneva on 27 November after staying ten days in Israel. This was the first high-level contact between the ICRC and the new Government of Israel.

Having been operational in the Middle East since 1967, the ICRC desired to review with the new Israeli authorities the activities it carries out for the benefit of the civilian Arab population in the occupied territories.

In Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, Mr. Pestalozzi and Mr. Hocké conferred with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Moshe Dayan, the Minister of Defence, General Ezer Weizmann, the Minister of the Interior and Police, Mr. Yossef Burg, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Schmuël Tamir, General Avraham Orly and Ambassador Eytan Ronn.

For visits by ICRC delegates to security detainees, the military authorities proposed a new procedure: they will notify the ICRC of the arrest of security detainees within 14 days of the arrest and ICRC delegates will be entitled to visit without witnesses every such detainee—including those under interrogation—within that period. The visiting delegate will enquire mainly into the detainee's health condition. If necessary a follow-up visit may be made by an ICRC doctor.

The ICRC delegations discussed with the Israeli authorities other problems related to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

An assessment of these problems took place in order to review the field of ICRC activities and its scope in the future. All these discussions were conducted in a spirit of good will.

Israel and occupied territories

On 2 and 14 November 1977, two operations were organized under ICRC auspices for 131 persons (pilgrims and students) from the occupied territories of Gaza and Sinai to go to Cairo, and for 258 persons—including 20 graduates—to cross in the opposite direction to the occupied territories.

On 16 November, at Kuneitra, ICRC delegates arranged for 19 Syrian students living in the occupied region of Golan to go to Damascus to begin their studies. This is the second group of Syrian students from this region to be authorized by the Israel authorities to go for their studies at a Syrian university. The first group had crossed the demarcation line on their way to Damascus in June 1977.



United Kingdom: Miss Helen Fraser
and Miss Patricia Ash

RECIPIENTS OF THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

Hungary: Mrs. Erzsébet Kárpáti



Republic of Korea: Mrs. Lee Young
Bok receiving the award from Mr. Lee
Ho, President of the National Society.



In the Philippines: The National Red Cross distributes relief to refugee children in the southern provinces.

Photo Mascherpa/ICRC

In the Sinai: Part of the convoy for the transfer operation across the desert.

Photo Jaquinet ICRC



Lebanon

As a result of the events of 8 and 9 November 1977 in the region of Tyre, the ICRC took steps to provide emergency assistance to the victims. To relieve the overcrowding in the hospitals of the region, the ICRC, with the co-operation of the Lebanese Red Cross and the "Palestinian Red Crescent" transferred sixteen seriously wounded persons from Tyre to Saida. On 9 November a consignment of emergency medical supplies provided by the Lebanese Government and the ICRC was delivered to the government hospital and the "Palestinian Red Crescent" hospital in Tyre.

Food, blankets, soap and clothing for children were distributed to some 140 displaced persons from the village of Azziye. A general survey of the needs of displaced persons in the Tyre area has been made, and similar surveys are being made in the regions of Nabatieh, Marjayoun and Hasbaya so that measures may be taken to meet the most urgent needs of the civilian population which has suffered from the fighting.

In addition, the ICRC ended in mid-November its distribution of relief supplies, drawn from ICRC stocks, to some 57 villages along Lebanon's southern boundary. Plans are being made for carrying out a new programme utilizing government stocks. From the time the ICRC commenced its relief operation in the autumn of 1975 until the middle of November 1977, it had forwarded to Lebanon 15,600 tons of relief goods, to a value of 60.3 million Swiss francs.

In the field of its protection activities, ICRC delegates again visited, in November 1977, the eight prisoners in the hands of the "conservative" forces in southern Lebanon.

Europe

Finland

From 17 to 19 November 1977, Mr. Philippe Dind, head of the ICRC Relief Division, and Mr. Philippe Grand d'Hauteville, delegate, were the guests of the Finnish Red Cross in Helsinki. They spoke on ICRC activities in the fields of protection and assistance at an advanced seminar for the National Society's senior members who might be called upon to take part in missions abroad with the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

The United Nations General Assembly adopted on 19 November 1977, at its thirty-second session, a resolution concerning international humanitarian law and the Protocols elaborated by the Diplomatic Conference which ended its work in June 1977 at Geneva. The resolution runs as follows:

RESOLUTION A/C.6/32/L.6

Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the necessity to eliminate the scourge of war which has brought untold sorrow to mankind,

Recalling the fundamental principle of international law set out in Article 2 (4) of the Charter of the United Nations that all Members shall refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations,

Reaffirming the need to secure the full observance of human rights in armed conflicts pending the earliest possible termination of such conflicts,

Convinced of the continuing value of established humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the fourth session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in armed conflicts, held at Geneva from 17 March to 10 June 1976.

1. *Welcomes the successful conclusion of the Diplomatic Conference which has resulted in two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) and Non-international Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 8 June 1977;*

2. Notes the recommendation, approved by the Diplomatic Conference, that a special conference be called on the issue of prohibition or restriction of use for humanitarian reasons of specific conventional weapons;

3. Expresses appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for hosting the four sessions of the Diplomatic Conference, and to the International Committee of the Red Cross for preparing the basis for discussion and for its constant assistance to the Conference;

4. Urges States to consider without delay the matter of signing and ratifying or acceding to the two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, which will be opened for signature on 12 December 1977 in Berne;

5. Appeals to States, which have not done so, to become parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

6. Calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the existing instruments of international humanitarian law and to observe the international humanitarian rules which are applicable, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

7. Calls upon all States to take effective steps for the dissemination of humanitarian rules applicable in armed conflicts;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a report concerning the state of signatures and ratification of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the state of Signatures and Ratifications of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 concerning the Respect for Human Rights in Armed Conflicts".

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

MARC BOSSUYT : L'INTERDICTION DE LA DISCRIMINATION DANS LE DROIT INTERNATIONAL DES DROITS DE L'HOMME (1)

In the preface to this book, Professor Georges Abi-Saab writes that international law relating to human rights, having established its existence after the Second World War, has since been considered as a separate branch of international law. It is not easy to integrate international law on human rights into general international law, and Professor Abi-Saab congratulates Marc Bossuyt for attempting to do so, in both theoretical and practical terms, through the particularly difficult approach of the principle of prohibiting discrimination.

The author wisely chose, in an introductory chapter, to define « discrimination » as it has been understood both in general and international practice and in current doctrine, showing how its meaning has developed, sometimes differently in French and English.

In the first part of his book, Bossuyt seeks to define the prohibition of discrimination by considering the different motives for discrimination and their characteristics, then citing the rights generally recognized, among which he distinguishes guaranteed rights and subjective rights. He firmly delineates the limits to the prohibition of discrimination, primarily the limits to law itself which cannot provide rules for all possible cases: it is in defining the boundaries of our private lives that law defines its own boundaries and, in so doing, the limits to the scope of application of a general prohibition of discrimination.

In a separate chapter, he studies the prohibition of arbitrary action in connection with human rights, with special reference to two cases brought before the European Commission and the European Court of Human Rights.

The second part of the book is devoted to a study of the application of the prohibition of human rights.

In this part, the author first examines the autonomous application of the prohibition of discrimination. The problem is whether the pro-

¹ Ed. E. Bruylant, Bruxelles, 1976, xi + 262 p.

hibition of discrimination relating to a right or freedom can be violated without violating that right or freedom. The author's answer is qualified, although he does recognize that this autonomy is rare and that the matter is more theoretical than practical.

The study of different applications of the prohibition of discrimination according to the nature of the rights leads the author to distinguish between civil and social rights. In the case of civil rights (affecting life or freedom) the State can do no more than grant protection to rights which man already possesses, irrespective of any legal rules (it may therefore be observed that on this point the author inclines towards a "natural law" approach), while social rights, which presuppose a charge upon the State, may be granted by the latter only gradually, in relation to its means and its political options. In the first case, all the State has to do is to recognize civil rights by a declaratory act; for social rights, on the other hand, the State must issue a constituent instrument of new rights (cultural rights may be either civil or social rights, depending on whether respect for such cultural rights does or does not imply a positive grant on the part of the State). But as soon as social rights are recognized, the prohibition of discrimination must be applied to them, as much as to civil rights.

The relationship between internal legislation of States and international law, and the role of judges are also considered.

The value of Marc Bossuyt's book is further enhanced by numerous practical examples and tables, and it will be read with profit by all those who take an interest in human rights, a problem of crucial significance in the world of today.

Y.S.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW IN 1978

For imperative financial reasons, *International Review of the Red Cross* is compelled to reduce the number of issues in 1978: it will no longer appear every month, but every two months.

It will endeavour to cover the same subjects as hitherto, but in more condensed fashion, and it will no longer contain photographs.

The subscription remains at 30 Swiss francs per annum for the English, French and Spanish editions, and at 10 Swiss francs for the German abstract.

CONTENTS

1977

Nos. 190-201

ARTICLES

	Page
Vassili Potapov : Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law, <i>January</i>	3
G.I.A.D. Draper : The Reunion of Families in Time of Armed Conflict, <i>February</i>	57
Fourth Session of the Diplomatic Conference, <i>February</i>	66
Charles Zorgbibe : Sources of the recognition of belligerent status, <i>March</i>	111
Professor R. Bierzanek : Humanitarian Law in armed conflicts: The doctrine and practice of Polish insurgents in the 19th Century, <i>March</i>	128
F. Bugnion : The Emblem of the Red Cross (I), <i>April</i>	167
F. Bugnion : The Emblem of the Red Cross (II), <i>May</i>	229
F. Bugnion : The Emblem of the Red Cross (III), <i>June</i>	283
Y. Sandoz : Protection and Nurses, <i>June</i>	299
Diplomatic Conference — Summary of the fourth session's work, <i>July</i>	337
States Parties to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, July	388
Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, <i>August-September</i> <i>Special issue</i>	

	Page
Resolutions of the Diplomatic Conference, <i>August-September Special issue</i>	
Extracts from the Final Act of the Diplomatic Conference, <i>August-September Special issue</i>	
J. S. Pictet : Fresh aspects of international humanitarian law, <i>October</i>	399
Paul de Geouffre de La Pradelle : Human rights and armed conflicts, <i>October</i>	402
Monique Katz : The Central Tracing Agency of the ICRC, <i>October</i>	407
Twenty-third International Conference of the Red Cross, November	457
Resolutions of the XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross, December	507

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

JANUARY

Editors of the Review:

Tribute to J.-G. Lossier	15
New Editor of the Review	17

External activities:

A mission by the ICRC President—Latin America—Middle East—Africa	18
---	----

*

Constitution of the Red Cross of Viet Nam	27
Recognition of the Congolese Red Cross Society	29
Recognition of the Bahamas Red Cross Society	31

In Geneva:

Executive Council	33
New member of the International Committee	33
Mark of gratitude	34
Death of Miss P. Y. Tombet, Director of the ICRC	34

FEBRUARY

Memorandum on the Implementation and the Dissemination of Knowledge of the Geneva Conventions	71
ICRC Appeal	74
<i>External activities :</i>	
Europe—Asia—Middle East—Africa	76

MARCH

New structure for ICRC Medical Division	133
<i>External activities :</i>	
Africa — Middle East — Latin America — Asia	134
Preparation of the 4th Session of the Diplomatic Conference . .	146

APRIL

<i>In Geneva :</i>	
ICRC President's Missions	191
Death of Mr. Paul Carry, ICRC honorary member	192
Swedish Red Cross distinction to Mr. R. Gallopin	193
<i>External activities :</i>	
Africa — Latin America — Asia — Middle East	194

MAY

26th Award of the Florence Nightingale Medal	257
<i>In Geneva :</i>	
Soviet Red Cross visits ICRC	263
ICRC member resigns	263
Ratification of the Geneva Conventions	263
<i>External activities :</i>	
Africa — Latin America — Asia — Europe — Middle East . .	264

	Page
JUNE	
ICRC Assembly at Basle	303
ICRC President visits National Societies	303
ICRC meeting on medical matters	304
ICRC member resigns	305
Australian Red Cross honours Roger Gallopin	305
<i>External activities :</i>	
Africa — Latin America — Asia — Europe — Middle East . .	306
JULY	
Visits by ICRC President	373
President of the Moroccan Red Crescent visits ICRC	374
Visit of Prince Hassan of Jordan	374
Accession to the Geneva Conventions	377
OCTOBER	
Swiss National Council at the ICRC	413
ICRC President visits International Tracing Service	413
Recognition of the Mauritius Red Cross Society	415
New printing of ICRC travel document	417
<i>External activities :</i>	
Africa — Latin America — Asia — Middle East	422
NOVEMBER	
Visits by ICRC President	476
Bahamas Red Cross at the ICRC	476
Head of Polish Red Cross Training Service visits ICRC	477
League President at the ICRC	477
Resignation of a Committee member	478

	Page
<i>External activities :</i>	
Africa — Latin America — Asia — Europe — Middle East . .	479

DECEMBER

Two new members of the International Committee	538
High Honour from the German Red Cross to the Director of the ITS	538
A new ICRC publication in Arabic	539
Signing of Protocols	539
<i>External activities :</i>	
Africa — Latin America — Asia — Middle East — Europe . .	540
International Review in 1978.	552

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

JANUARY

XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross	36
Bahamas	43
Nicaragua	44

FEBRUARY

Dissemination of the Red Cross Conventions:	
Colombia — Canary Islands — France — Poland — The Arab World	82

MARCH

Nepal	147
Training Seminar for future delegates of the Finnish Red Cross	149
Lebanon	150
.	557

	Page
Appeal to National Red Cross Societies	154
Twenty-third International Conference of the Red Cross	154
World Red Cross Day	155

APRIL

The Centenary of the Japanese Red Cross Society	202
Asian regional Red Cross conference	207
Seminar in Dakar on information techniques	211
European Seminar on dissemination of knowledge of Geneva Conventions	211
Board votes new League Constitution	214
International Red Cross Museum at Castiglione	217

MAY

Congress of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies . . .	271
Centenary of the Red Cross Society of Finland	272

JUNE

Standing Commission of the Red Cross	313
The Red Cross and Peace	314
International Red Cross meeting on the "Big Study"	317
Centenary of the Hellenic Red Cross	318
Joint Commission of the Empress Shōken Fund	325

JULY

Exhibition of the Moroccan Red Crescent at Castiglione Museum	378
Highest distinction of Dutch Red Cross awarded to director of International Tracing Service	379

	Page
Seventh International Festival of Red Cross and Health Films, in Varna	380
Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions	382

OCTOBER

The President of the ICRC and the National Red Cross Societies (Prof. Eric Martin)	434
Conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Jakarta	439
Junior Red Cross meeting in Belgrade	440
The Red Cross and radiocommunications	440

NOVEMBER

Election of League President and Vice-Presidents	488
Nansen Medal for Malaysian Red Crescent	489
The Red Cross Teaching Guide	490
The ICRC's short-wave programmes	493

MISCELLANEOUS

JANUARY

International assistance in disasters	45
The story of blindness prevention	47

FEBRUARY

Two United Nations Resolutions on the Development of Inter- national Humanitarian Law	88
Conventional Weapons	92
The Protection of Cultural Property	94

	Page
MARCH	
Twenty-fifth Anniversary of ICEM	156
The International Institute of Humanitarian Law of San Remo and courses on the Law of War	157
APRIL	
World Health Day	218
International Nurses Day	219
JUNE	
United Nations Conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia	330
Symposium on Torture	330
United Nations Conference on Territorial Asylum	331
OCTOBER	
The Vaduz Group and its activities	445
Round Table at San Remo	448
NOVEMBER	
The International Institute of Human Rights at Strasbourg . . .	496
Manila World Law Conference	497
Ratification of Protocol for prohibition of asphyxiating gases . .	498
World Health target for basic human needs	499
DECEMBER	
United Nations Resolution on the development of international humanitarian law	548

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

L'inspection internationale, (Michel Testuz), <i>February</i>	98
Index to the Geneva Conventions — Korean Translation, (Michel Testuz), <i>February</i>	98
ICRC Publications issued in 1976, <i>February</i>	101
Le défi de la guerre — Deux siècles de guerres et de révolutions (1740-1974), (Michel Testuz), <i>March</i>	159
Las Casas and Human Rights, (Michel Testuz), <i>March</i>	160
The Legal Status of Prisoners of War, <i>April</i>	221
Philip Selby: "Health in 1980-1990", <i>April</i>	222
Humanitarian Law and Armed Conflicts, <i>May</i>	277
Armaments and Disarmament in the Nuclear Age, (Yves Sandoz), <i>October</i>	449
L'interdiction de la discrimination dans le droit international des droits de l'homme, (Yves Sandoz), <i>December</i>	550

PLATES

Nassau : ICRC delegates with the President and Director General of the Bahamas Red Cross Society in front of the National Society headquarters, <i>January</i>	21
Lebanon : The "Kalliopi" on charter to the ICRC to convey relief supplies to Lebanon, <i>January</i>	21
India : Indian Red Cross distribution of relief supplies received from ICRC, <i>January</i>	22
Geneva : Danish Red Cross pays visit to ICRC. H.R.H. Prince Henrik of Denmark, Hon. President, the new President of the National Society, the Vice-President and the Secretary-General, <i>February</i>	83
Guyana : The Minister of Labour, the President of the Guyana Red Cross and an ICRC delegate, with some of those who took part in the Junior Red Cross seminar in 1976, <i>February</i>	83

Dakar : Opening session of the League of Red Cross Societies seminar last January, <i>February</i>	84
From occupied territories of Sinai and Gaza to the Nile Valley, and vice versa, crossings are organized, under ICRC auspices, for people wishing to visit or to be reunited with their families, <i>February</i>	84
Guatemala : Mr. V. Umbricht, ICRC Vice-President, speaking at the ceremony for the opening of the ICRC regional delegation for Central America and the Caribbean, <i>March</i> . . .	141
Viet Nam : Mr. J. P. Hocké, ICRC Director of Operations, and Mr. K. Seevaratnam, League representative, with members of the Viet Nam Red Cross, in Hanoi, <i>March</i>	141
Hanoi : A meeting of the Committee of the National Red Cross Society of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, with ICRC and League representatives, <i>March</i>	142
Relief supplies in Lebanon, March	151
Lebanon : Tracing missing persons and reuniting them with their families is one of the main tasks of the ICRC Tracing Agency, <i>March</i>	152
In the artificial limb workshop of the "Palestinian Red Crescent", March	152
India : At New Delhi, First Asian Regional Red Cross Conference, <i>April</i>	209
Warsaw : Opening ceremony of the European Red Cross seminar on dissemination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions, <i>April</i>	209
Japan : 1877: The flag of the Philanthropic Society, predecessor of the Japanese Red Cross, flies over the battlefield of Tawarazaka, <i>April</i>	210
Japan : 1977: A helicopter of the Japanese Red Cross flying corps carries injured persons, <i>April</i>	210
Geneva : The Chairman and a Delegation of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of USSR visit ICRC, <i>May</i>	267
Rhodesia : 20 tons milk powder donated by Swiss Confederation presented to Health officers by ICRC delegate, <i>May</i>	267
1877 — Field hospital of the Finnish Red Cross at Yerevan (Caucasus) during the Russo-Turkish War, <i>May</i>	268

	Page
1976 — Finnish Red Cross surgical team at the ICRC field hospital in Lebanon, <i>May</i>	268
World Red Cross Day celebration : At the League, 5 May 1977, <i>June</i>	315
Rangoon : Mr. D. Borel, ICRC regional delegate, visits Burma Red Cross (April 1977), <i>June</i>	315
Red Cross boats for ferrying of supplies to Greek islands during Second World War, <i>June</i>	316
Hellenic Red Cross mobile medical team during the 1947-1948 disturbances, <i>June</i>	316
H.R.H. Lalla Malika, president of the Moroccan Red Crescent, visiting the ICRC Central Tracing Agency, <i>July</i>	375
H.R.H. Prince Hassan of Jordan signs the ICRC's Golden Book, <i>July</i>	375
Distribution by Botswana Red Cross of milk donated by ICRC, <i>October</i>	429
The reading room of the library of the Red Crescent Society of Afghanistan, <i>July</i>	376
Mr. A. Hay, ICRC President, at the International Tracing Service, Arolsen, <i>October</i>	429
Distribution by Botswana Red Cross of milk donated by ICRC, <i>October</i>	429
Japan : H.M. the Empress, President of Honour of the Japanese Red Cross, presenting the Florence Nightingale Medal to Japanese medalists during a ceremony on 26 May 1977, <i>October</i>	430
Federal Republic of Germany : Frau Oberin H. Stoltenhoff receives the Florence Nightingale Medal, <i>October</i>	430
Opening ceremony of the International Conference of the Red Cross on 15 October 1977, <i>November</i>	471
Mr. J. A. Adefarasin, President of the League of Red Cross Societies, at ICRC headquarters on 2 November 1977, with Mr. A. Hay, President of the ICRC and Mr. M. A. Naville, former President of the ICRC, <i>November</i>	472
	563

	Page
The four persons awarded the Henry Dunant Medal at the Twenty-third International Conference of the Red Cross in Bucharest, <i>November</i>	472
Recipients of the Florence Nightingale Medal, <i>December</i> . . .	545
In the Philippines : The National Red Cross distributes relief to refugee children in the southern provinces, <i>December</i>	546
In the Sinai : Part of the convoy for the transfer operation across the desert, <i>December</i>	546

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

ART. 1. — *International Committee of the Red Cross*

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

2. It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be *Inter arma caritas*.

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;
- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;

¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife ; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to ensure the operation of the Central Information Agencies provided for in the Geneva Conventions ;
- (f) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (g) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (h) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

2. The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — *Membership of the ICRC*

The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. It shall comprise fifteen to twenty-five members.

ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadave, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA (Democratic and People's Republic) — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, 1089 *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHAMAS — Bahamas Red Cross Society, P.O. Box N 91, *Nassau*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, 34, Bangabandhu Avenue, *Dacca 2*.
- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN — Red Cross of Benin, B.P. 1, *Porto Novo*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E*.
- CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE — Croix-Rouge Congolaise, place de la Paix, *Brazzaville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, 118 04 *Prague 1*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1741 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, *San Salvador, C.A.*
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, 00141 *Helsinki 14/15*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris CEDEX 08*.
- GAMBIA — The Gambia Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 472, *Banjul*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaizerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3a Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 1a Avenida entre 3a y 4a Calles, No 313, *Comayagüela, D.C.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*. Mail Add.: 1367 *Budapest 5*, Pf. 249.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Nótúni 21, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Jalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Av. Villa, Carrefour Takhté Djamchid, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merriion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 1-3 Shiba-Daimon 1-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1350, *Kuwait*.
- LAO PEOPLES' DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA** — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 404, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC** — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Antananarivo*.
- MALAWI** — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur* 08-03.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA** — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MAURITIUS** — Mauritius Red Cross, Ste Thérèse Street, *Curepipe*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México* 10 D.F.
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington* 1. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*.)
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, D.N. Apartado 3279, *Managua*.
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*. Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H-Oslo* 3.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, National Headquarters, 169, Sarwar Road, *Rawalpindi*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila* 2801.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon* 3.
- ROMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bd Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE** — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15 Penang Lane, *Singapore* 9.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC** — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg* 2001.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid* 10.
- SRI LANKA** — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo* 7.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm* 14.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51 rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, West Indies.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM** — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, SW1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C.* 20006.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow* 117036.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE** — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.